

CARD.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 1884.
most respectfully inform
stand in Great Salt Lake City
goods, adapted to the
be found. They are
Camp Floyd, where
may be had at the same
object for those families
they can procure their
same prices as they are
travelling extended by
they would respectfully
GIBSON, KIRK & CO.
we shall be able to inform
concerning our true
A. L. CO.

CARR,
SALE,
S. STATIONERS
AND
BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.
on hand, all the
thematics, grammars, spelling
books, histories, dictionaries,
which they offer at the lowest
stock of
FOREIGN AND
MESTIC
NERY,
BOOKS,
G. D. WRITING
PAPER,
the greatest care, and to equal
E BINDERY,
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Blank Books to order, and
NOR HOTEL,
AT
UTAH TERRITORY.
HARRISON,
RIETOR.
and boarders can be
dated with the best and
and comfortable accommo-
paid the highest cash
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GOODS.
full stock of Super
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GILBERT & GERRARD.
WARD.
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RADFORD CABOT, & CO.
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C. H. CILES MOGO,
Cot Spring Brewery.

& SON, WATCH
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Livingston, Kinkaid & Co.,
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rd, 1859.

PRICE SMITH,
D COUNSELLOR
LAW.
Utah Territory.
BLAIR,
D COUNSELLOR
LAW.
opposite Miller & Jewell's.
CABOT & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS IN
GOODS, INDIAN
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SONS.
nyon wagons for sale
GILBERT & GERRARD.
SALOON.
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of liquors, wines, &c., for
to which the attention
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JOHN M. WALLACE.

FRAYED.
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GILBERT & GERRARD.
USSEL & CO.,
retail dealers in
ESTIC GROCERIES,
Hats & Caps,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
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country Produce.

KIRK ANDERSON'S THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON. EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.
VOLUME 1. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859. NUMBER 25.

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THE PARRISH MURDER.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ALVIRA L. PARRISH.

"Alvira L. Parrish being sworn, says, that a few days before my husband and son were murdered, Wilber J. Earl and Abram F. McDonald, came to my house about dusk in the evening, and took my husband out. My son followed, and McDonald drove him back. Then I went out and crossed the street into my nephew's house, and stood at the open window, the house being an unfinished one, and heard McDonald tell my husband that he could never see his grey horses any more. My husband replied, that if he would let him go to Brigham Young, he would bring papers to show that the horses belonged to him and no one else. McDonald said we don't care for Brigham Young, and if you start to see him you will never live to get there. My husband then opened his bottom, and told them, if they wanted to kill him to do it now. McDonald said we don't want to shed blood now."

"On the Sunday following, after I heard this conversation, Mr. Parrish started with Abraham Durfee from our house about two o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening E. Durfee came back, and took my two sons out; soon after they left the house I heard a gun fire. This was a little after dark, and shortly after that the police came and searched my house for Orrin, and told me that they wanted his body dead or alive. I told them he was not there, but Carnes, the Captain of the police told them to search the house, and they searched it. I remained in the house all night, much alarmed and very nervous. I went to the door occasionally and saw some men fixing a wagon, and passing freely with candles in their hands, from John Daily's house to the wagon. I saw the wagon move off in the direction that my sons went. It proved to be the wagon that brought in the dead bodies. G. McKenzie told me that he was ordered by the Bishop to drive the wagon out, but did not know at the time, what he was going after; that when they arrived at the place, they threw the dead bodies of my husband, my son and Mr. Potter into the wagon like dead hogs, and said: 'This is the way the damned apostates go.'"

"The next morning after this, my brother-in-law, Ezra Parrish came to my house and told me that Orrin was at his house guarded by four policemen. He told me to come over, but to be as calm as possible. I went over and found Orrin there in bed guarded by four men. I knew none of the men but William Johnson. I stepped toward the bed to ask my son, if he knew where his father was, but Mr. Johnson jerked me away, and said if I wanted to talk, I must talk loud, I then asked him loud if he knew where his father was? He said he had not seen him. Soon after that, my son Albert came and told me that his father, and his brother and Mr. Potter were all dead in the Schoolhouse. Soon after that, they came and took Orrin over to the school house. I followed, but was so provoked by the circumstances that I was not able to go alone, but was assisted by my nephew and brother-in-law. When I got to the school house, I heard them ask Orrin if he had been accessory to the murder. He stated on oath that he had not, and that he did not know who did it. Orrin was at this time very much embarrassed. He was discharged after they found that he knew nothing."

"After the burial I was required to pay \$80.00, for funeral expenses, before I could get back my husband's watch, and other things he had with him. On a second visit to the school house I noticed that a knife had been drawn through my husband's left hand, the fore finger hung by the skin; his hand and left arm were all cut up with a knife, a large gash in the back of his head. One of his suspenders was cut off, the knife pierced his body, then another wound lower down and more in front. There were forty-eight holes in his coat all caused by stabs; examined and counted them myself. Mr. Parrish's throat was cut from ear to ear, his watch had saved him one stab, there was the mark of a knife on it. There was four bullet holes in the left side of my son. My husband had a territorial order in his pocket book when he left home called for \$500; I never got it back, when I got his pocket-book it had a few jewels in it belonging to my sons, a medal, a half dollar, a twenty-five cent piece, the paper containing

the conversation between my husband, and Earl, and McDonald was in it, but it was not returned."

"This Spring, when Bishop Johnson of Springville, went to the Legislature, I asked him why the horses had not been returned. Told him about ten yards of linen which had been stolen. Mr. Carnes had taken the linen, and restored only a few yards, the rest was missing. The linen was nineteen and a half yards—to make one shroud, not more than seven yards would have been required. Only three and a half yards were returned. Asked the Bishop about the Territorial order; he said, he had it probably among his papers, and would give it to me if he could find it. He never gave it to me."

"Mr. Dibble, who was on the coroner's inquest, said, that when he examined the pocket book on the inquest, he saw no papers of any kind. I went to Salt Lake City in July 1857, to see Brigham Young, in accordance with a promise I had made my husband. Brigham told me he knew nothing of the affair. Springville was fifteen years ahead of him. He would have stopped it, had he known anything about it. I asked him about the horses; he said, he would do every thing he could do, to have the horses restored to me, he would write to me after seeing Mr. Bullock and others. Told him Gee had possession of the horses, and that he had said nothing but an order from Brigham could get them."

"Brigham's clerk put down in a book what I said. Brigham never wrote to me. I went to see him this winter, he wouldn't see me; It was between Christmas and New Year. Couldn't see him. I went to Brigham Young's office about 8 o'clock in the morning, and sat there till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His clerks were present. At 4 o'clock I was told that I couldn't see Brigham Young that day, but next day to call and see him, between 8 and 11 o'clock in the morning. I came next morning, and was told I couldn't see him, that he saw nobody. Mr. Sharp, chief of the police in Salt Lake City, when I was going out called me back, and asked me, what I would do about it; I told him I didn't know. I went to John Young's, from there to Mr. Long's, and noticed Mr. Sharp and one of the clerks following me, they called after me, they said I should wait till the soldiers had left, and I would get back my horses, and fourfold with them. It would be best for me to drop it. They told me to go to Bishop Hunter and try to settle the matter. I would not go."

"The first day I was in Brigham's office, I was told by the clerk, 'Brigham Young don't want to see anybody, such business should be put into the hands of the bishops—' to see Bishop Hancock, Bishop Johnson, and Bishop Roeberly, and they would settle it. The clerk said, Brigham had told him to tell me, he did not want to see me. There had been public preaching at Springville, to the effect that no apostates would be allowed to leave, if they did, hogholes would be stopped up with them. I heard these sermons myself. Elder Hyde and President Snow, and others, preached that way. My husband was no believer in the doctrine of killing to 'save,' as taught by the teachers."

TESTIMONY OF ORRIN E. PARRISH.

Orrin E. Parrish, being sworn, says: He was 20 years old last July; lived with his father's family in Springville in March, 1857. Family consisted of father, mother and six children. Eldest brother, William Beason, aged 22. Witness next lived in Jas. O'Bannon's house, double house; we lived in one end, O'Bannon in the other. We came here from Council Bluffs."

"Father, brother and Potter were murdered on the evening of the 14th March, 1857. About a week before the murder, Wm. Johnson, Mr. Metcalf, and a person whose name witness does not recollect, came to father's as teachers, and questioned father about his religion, whether he prayed, and what he intended to do; don't recollect all that was said, but they didn't seem pleased with father's answers."

"A night or two after, our four horses and carriage were stolen; they were in the stable on the lot where we lived. We found two of the horses before father's death, in Kim Bullock's stable in Provo; got them back, after father's death, from the Bishop. Bullock said they were brought and put in his stable at night, and he did not know who by. Lysander Gee, of Tooele city, has the other horses. Saw him driving them last fall in G. S. L. City, and riding one of them, and another man the other, in Echo Canyon, five or six days after father's death."

"Two or three days before the murder, Wilber J. Earl and Abram T. McDonald came to our house, called father out, and went across the street behind an unfinished house

belonging to cousin. Witness started to follow, but was driven back by A. F. McDonald, who said they wanted to talk privately to father. Mother went over into the house, and returned in about ten minutes. Father soon after came in. Father afterwards wrote on a piece of paper what was said to him. Witness thinks it read about as follows:—'Abram F. McDonald and Wilber J. Earl says that I (William R. Parrish) will never see my grey horses any more, and if I start to the city to see Brigham Young I will never live to get there.'"

"Abraham Durfee was at our house frequently after the 1st of March, and up to the time of the murder he lived half a mile from our house. Pretended to father that he could not stand Mormonism any longer, and that he wanted to get out of the country. Durfee and Potter were there most every day. The arrangement was finally made that father, brother, Durfee, Potter and myself were to start on Sunday night, the 14th March, 1857. They talked the matter over, and concluded that it would not be safe to start in daytime; if we did we would be followed and killed as apostates. It was arranged to go out after dark, and meet about quarter of a mile south of the city wall, at a corner of the I-ne fence."

"Durfee and Potter were at our house at 10 o'clock on the Sunday of the murder. Durfee was there also at 2 o'clock, at which time he and father left, directing us boys where to meet after dark. Durfee came back before dark, again after dark, last time said father sent word to mother to send us out, whether ready or not. Durfee and brother started; I remained at the door talking to mother a minute or two, then overtook them; we went out through back gate of city wall. Two persons followed us on the street; did not talk much. Brother and I carried bundles of provision and ammunition."

"Durfee left us at the gate, said he was going home to get his gun; directed us to go to south west corner of city wall; went as directed. Saw no person; heard them inside the wall. Durfee came to us, had his gun; asked brother to go with him to get some things that he said he had hid out during the day; returned to me in ten minutes. Durfee said he could not find the things. While they were absent a gun was fired apparently about the corner of the lane fence where we were to meet. When they got back I asked what it meant. Durfee said some Indians might be camped down there; then he said it might be a signal from father or Potter. We then started a south east course towards the corner where we were to meet. Crossed the fence once or two hundred yards north of the place into the road. After we got into the road, Durfee called out 'Duff, Duff, Duff' three times; Potter's name was Duff."

"We then stopped and looked to the fence on the east side of the road. No one answered. We went on towards the corner, when within fifteen or twenty feet of the corner, a person at the corner called out 'Durfee three times; Durfee answered. Immediately a gun or pistol was fired; brother Beason fell (Beason is brother William's middle name). I was nearest Durfee, brother farthest away, and a head of us. Durfee had a blanket and black hat on, had a gun and revolver. Brother had a black hat on; Durfee knew we had no arms. Durfee said, 'My God, what does this mean. Witness was close to him, but slept away. Durfee drew up his gun, and pointed it at witness and burst a cap, the gun falling to go off. Witness went further off from Durfee. Another gun then fired at corner of fence; then two or three other shots were fired; one ball passed through a cartridge box witness had on (cartridge box shown, with ball hole in it)."

"Witness jumped fence and ran for the city; climbed the wall at a place where it was low about 7 feet high, and was severely injured in getting off it; when he crossed Hobbie creek, heard person behind ask which way he went. Witness run to his uncle's house; some ten or twelve men were standing in the street a little to the left. Witness got in so quick they could not catch him. Uncle, aunt and cousins at home. Told them that Beason had been shot. Asked uncle to go and see if he was alive. Uncle was afraid to go. Got Robert Brooks to go. Brooks went; returned in a short time (20 minutes), and said he went to the south city gate, was there met by a lot of men who told him to go back if he wanted to live."

"Half an hour after Brooks returned, Wilber J. Earl, H. H. Carnes, Daniel Stanton, Sanford Fuller, Andrew Wiles, and a man by the name of Curtis, came to uncle's; Carnes asked for me, said he wanted me dead or alive. Witness was sick from hurt in jumping the wall, and had laid down in bed; made me get up to see if I was shot. Told him I was sick; got up, set in chair; felt my shoulders and arms, and examined me to see if I was shot. Said he had a writ for me, and I must go with him. Aunt said

I was sick and not able to go. That no matter; when they took me, she would follow them, and that they could guard me; then a guard was left over me. In the morning, John Daily, William Johnson, and a man I don't recollect were there as a guard. Ten or eleven o'clock, was taken by John Daily and others to the meeting house. John M. Stuart acted as justice of the peace; twenty or thirty men there. Durfee and I were sworn. Durfee was examined first; don't recollect all he said; he said he snapped a cap at the enemy. I told them I knew nothing about it more than Durfee had stated, that I saw no body, but saw something dark towards the corner of the fence. My uncle got a chance to speak to me in the morning, and he told me to say that I knew nothing; said if they found out that I knew anything, they would kill me. That was the reason I testified that way. They discharged me. The voice I heard at the corner of the fence calling Durfee, was Carnes' voice; he has a peculiar voice; I knew it well, and cannot be mistaken. The dead bodies were at the meeting or school when we were sworn. Father laid in the middle, his throat was cut; body was covered up. Brother fell forward when shot on his hands; five or six shots fired; four ball holes in brother's coat, entering on one side of the breast, and coming out on the back. (Coat produced and identified). Never suspected Durfee's treachery until he pointed the gun at me. Heard father say that Durfee's life had been threatened. Eight o'clock in the evening when they were murdered."

THE FARCE OF A "COURT OF INQUIRY."

The following is the examination referred to by Orrin E. Parrish in his testimony; it is copied from a loose sheet of paper in the docket of John M. Stuart, and must satisfy any reasonable person that the anxiety manifested by the diligent police in searching for Orrin—placing a large guard over him when injured and scarcely able to get out of bed; treating him as a criminal in custody; not allowing even his mother to speak to him, unless she spoke loud; taking him to the school-house as a prisoner, and then swearing him and Durfee—was for no other purpose than to find out if he could identify any of the murderers. If he had said he knew any of them, no doubt he would soon after have been killed by assassins to the jurors unknown.—EDITOR.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY, Held in the School-house, Springville, March 16th, 1857.

Said court was held to inquire into the reasons why Abram Durfee and Orrin Parrish should be held in custody of the police. H. H. Kearns, captain of the police, was called, and stated that Cyrus Sandford, city marshal, delivered into his custody Abram Durfee, who had stated 'that he had reason to suppose that certain men had been murdered south of this city, and as he also said that the young man Parrish was in company with him, and believed he had also come into the city.' I directed his arrest, that he also might be in safe-keeping until proper investigation could be made."

"Abram Durfee, being sworn, stated that he had been arranged between myself and G. Potter and the Parrishes, that they would leave the country—that he in company with the two sons of William Parrish left the city by the west gate, and proceeded to the south-west corner of the fort wall; he had arranged to meet with Potter and Parrish at the corner of Child's field; they were to go on before. When we reached the corner of the wall, we heard a gun fired. I thought it might be Potter and Parrish firing a gun off to let us know their whereabouts. We went on, and when we got pretty near the corner of the field, I spoke and called Potter, but no one answered. I spoke again, and some one spoke; I don't know whether it was Potter or not. Just then a gun fired, and the boy Parrish fell on my right. I ran; then another gun fired. I then heard a gun fire the third time. There must have been more than one gun fired from the reports. I did not see Potter or Parrish; I don't know whether they were there or not. I did not see any body, only the two boys, this one that I have and the one that fell. I should not have seen any body ten feet off; it was so dark. A ball passed just in front of me; at the first fire I saw the boy fall. I cannot tell how far it was from the corner; I should think we were about ten feet from the fence. I do not know whether the boy that fell went away or not, I did not see him more. I ran from the spot when I heard the fire, and saw him fall; this was about 7 o'clock in the evening."

Orrin or Oran Parrish, sworn, said he went out with his brother, as Durfee had stated. On the first gun my brother fell; there were four or five guns fired after. I don't know whether I saw any person. I saw something black. I ran off after the first fire I saw my brother fall."

The court decided that there was no just cause to hold the men in custody any longer, and that they be released."

Prisoners discharged.
P. S.—Durfee also said that he had no idea of any one being aware of their intention of leaving the place.

(Signed) P. M. Westwood, Clerk.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.

Joseph Bartholomew, of Springville, in the county of Utah aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

Duff Potter came to me and notified me to attend a meeting at Bishop Johnson's, about the 1st of March, 1857. In pursuance of that notice we met at Bishop Johnson's, in a private council meeting. I do not recollect what was done at this first meeting; there was merely some talk about persons leaving and matters and things connected therewith, of which I do not remember the particulars. In about a week after that they met again, and at that meeting Potter and Durfee were 'dropped off' or selected for the purpose of finding out what was going on."

"At the meeting the conversation was about the Parrishes and about persons at the Indian farm. The meeting was called to enter into arrangements to find out what these persons expected to do. That is what I understood was the purpose of these two meetings. I did not attend any meetings after this. At this meeting it was not known what the Parrishes intended to do, and nothing was decided on in regard to them. Bishop Johnson made a remark however, that some of us would yet 'see the red stuff run.' He said he had a letter, and the remark was made by some one that 'dead men tell no tales.' I do not know whether any other meetings were held or not."

"The same night that the Parrishes were killed, at about nine o'clock, I was notified by Carnes to go home and get my gun. I asked him what was up. He said there was enough up. I was just returning from a public meeting which had been held that night; they did not tell me what they wanted with me. Bishop Johnson, Lorenzo Johnson, A. F. McDonald, Mayor; John M. Stewart, Justice of the Peace; Wilber J. Earl, Alderman, now captain of Police; Andrew Wiles, William Bird, Lorin Roundy, Simmons Curtis, Abraham Durfee, Duff Potter and myself were at the council meetings, and other persons I do not remember the names of.—There were at least 15 present."

"I went and got my gun and came back and was told to take my post and watch west of Parrish's house 3 rods; I was told to stay there and watch if Orrin Parrish came back. I stayed there some 10 or 15 minutes when I was notified to repair to the school house; I don't remember who notified me."

"When I got there, there was a company formed there with a wagon and team. We were ordered to march south, down the lane, formed as a guard in front of the team; I did not know at that time for what purpose. When we got out at the south gate I learned then what was up. When we reached the bodies we were formed into two companies, one to go to the south east and one to the west; I went to the west side of the street from where the bodies lay. They were on east side and we were on the west side. The street is 8 rods wide. The companies were divided before we came to the bodies. There were two persons beside myself in the company I was with and about 3 in the other.—There were some 10 or 15 altogether that went out. Of these I remember the following: A. F. McDonald, John M. Stewart, Philo Dibble, Geo. McKinzie went as teamster; Davis Clark, Simmons Curtis, John Daley, Moses Daley jr., and John Curtis.—Carnes, the captain of police, called us together and told us to start out."

"While I and the two with me were standing as guard, the others went and found the bodies. When the bodies were found we were called together and I saw the bodies of Potter and Wm. Parrish lying side by side. The body of Beason Parrish was lying about 50 yards to the south east of the other bodies, from the corner of the fence."

"The bodies were put into the wagon and taken to the school house. The bodies were searched and a note taken of the effects found on the bodies, the pocket books, knives, &c. A guard was put around the school house that night. I was called to take charge of the house and to wash the bodies and lay them out. Edward Hall and Thomas Cordingly (since dead) assisted me."

Old man Parrish was cut all over with
[Continued on fourth page.]

KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

[Continued from fourth page.]

AFFIDAVIT OF ZEPHANIAH J. WARREN.
TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Provo City, Utah County, ss.
Second Judicial District.

Zephaniah J. Warren, being duly sworn, says as follows: I am fifty-seven years old; I came to Utah in the year A. D. 1852. I came from Iowa to this Territory; I settled in the town of Springville, Utah County, when I came into this valley, and have resided there ever since with the exception of about seven months absence in California, in the years 1856 and 1857. I reside at Springville now. On my way home from California in the spring of 1857, I heard of the murder of the two Parrishes and Potter; the day I arrived at Springville I saw the place where they were murdered. Seeing the place and the appearance of blood, I became somewhat excited and spoke very reproachfully of the leading men of Springville; however, tried to reconcile my mind enough to stay until I could dispose of my property, and get away with my family, I did not say much to anybody, unless I was interrogated, during the whole season. I heard of many threats being thrown out against me in the meeting house by the overseers, but I did not use much caution; I was thrown off my guard by supposing that they dare not touch me. In the latter part of August I was very feeble, from a severe cold, so that I was confined in my house and in bed much of the time. On the night of the 31st of August 1857, I arose from my bed and applied some medicine to my eyes, which occasioned great pain. During the time a person knocked at my door; I bade him come in. Two men came in. William Johnson and Oliver McBride. They asked me if Mr. Warren was at home. I told them I was the man, but was very feeble; they told me brother Earl wished to see me a few minutes just here. I said I would not go but would try to see him in the morning, if I was able. They said they were policemen and brother Earl told them, if I did not come willingly, they must bring me by force. I insisted on them to wait till my son would come home, as I did not want to go alone. They said they would not wait, and that I must and should go immediately. I told them I would go that I was not conscious of any crime, and was not afraid to go; and if it was not far I would do my best. I went out into the street in company with these two men; I found six others standing in the street; their names were Wilber J. Earl, Sanford Fuller, Abraham Durfee, John Curtis, Lehi Curtis and Simmons P. Curtis. They were all armed with pistols, knives and guns. Earl told me to be still and go with them out of the city gate. I told them I would not go one step without the knowledge of the public. Earl seized me by the throat, saying damn your old heart if you speak another loud word, applying his knife to my throat; saying, "I will cut your throat on the spot." They then, Johnson and Earl, took me by force and dragged me on the ground most of the time for about sixty rods, through the gate; they then suddenly stopped, and some one said there is some one coming; damn him, stop him," two ran back, and the other six threw me into a fence ditch. Earl then seized me by the throat, saying you damned old American, you will never write or talk any more about people that have been murdered. They then all but one left me, and held a private conversation on the other side of the road, lasting perhaps an hour; then six of them came back, and Earl said, we have concluded to let you live a few days, if you will now swear before us that you will never divulge what has been done to you tonight to any person, and go within a day or two and settle up your tithing, as all men in these valleys have now got to be tithed; we have declared war against the whole world, and at any time we can put you aside very easy. I did promise that I would go and settle my tithing that they required. They then all addressed me, one by one, advised me to make friends with the Mormons, never to write any more or try to make myself as one of the Gentiles. They then left me. A short time after I went to the Bishop and tried to settle for my tithing. The Bishop became so much enraged at my talking to him, that I could not settle that time, and I never tried again until the spring of 1858; the Bishop then appeared in a very good humour, and soon told me what my tithing was. He did not take my note, supposed he had forgone it. Since that time, which was about the time the army came in he always appeared very hostile sending me word to come and settle up my tithing. I always told the men he sent, that I never would settle the tithing; that I had been forced by duress to say that I would, in order to save my life.

(Signed) Z. F. WARREN.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, A. D. 1859.
JOHN CRADLEBAUGH JUDGE.

AFFIDAVIT OF ALVA A. WARREN.
TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Provo City, Utah County, ss.
Second Judicial District.

Alva A. Warren, being duly sworn, says as follows: I am twenty-two years old; I am the son of Zephaniah J. Warren. I came to Springville with my father in 1852, and have resided in Springville ever since, and reside there now. On the night of the 31st of August, 1857, I came up to my father's house, just as two men, William Johnson and Oliver McBride, were bringing my father out of the house. My father asked me to go with him; I said I would. The two men said, "You need not go; we are not going to hurt him." I went till I came to the other six men, and then William Johnson said, "You can't go any further, we are not going to hurt him." I stopped, and they went on till they got opposite to Earl's house, and I heard a noise that I thought was father's voice, and I went on, down to where they were; and Lehi Curtis ordered me to be taken back, and John Curtis came and took me back about one hundred and fifty yards from where they were then; and John Curtis and myself stood there till father came back. Then

father and I went home, and William Johnson and Oliver McBride came and called for me, and I went up with them to Earl's house, and they made me promise never to say anything about it.

(Signed) ALVA A. WARREN.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, A. D. 1859.
(Signed) JNO. CRADLEBAUGH,
Judge, &c.

AFFIDAVIT OF

The following affidavit, it will be observed, is given without the name. The reason for suppressing the name of the maker is, that he is residing in Springville, has his property and family there, and begged of the Judge that his name should not be made public until he had disposed of his property, and could get to where he could have his family protected, which he intends doing as soon as possible. The Judge refuses to allow us to use his name, as his life might thereby be endangered.—Ed.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.
Utah County,

. being duly sworn, says he has lived in Springville since 1853. Was there at the time the Parrishes and Potter were murdered; had a conversation a short time before the murder with Moses Daily, jr.; he said that they had been ordered never to let the Parrishes go out of Springville or the Territory. Said he called on me to join them. I told him I would not, that I did not have such jobs. He then said, for God's sake, not to tell of it. He said the orders were from Orson Hyde. Orson Hyde had just been preaching at Springville. Three or four days afterwards, Daily came to me again and said, "."

I am glad of one thing; they have shouldered off taking care of the Parrishes onto somebody else. He appeared glad that he had got rid of it, and further said not.

Sworn to and signed before me this 1st day of April, A. D. 1859.
JNO. CRADLEBAUGH,
Judge 2nd Judicial District.

COPY OF CORONER'S INQUEST.
Copied from the Justices' Docket for Springville Precinct.

SPRINGVILLE, March 15, 1857.
This day, about 10 o'clock, p.m., I, John M. Stewart, an acting justice of the peace, in the county of Utah, U. T., was called upon, and informed that some dead bodies had been found near this city. I considered the matter; and as no coroner was at hand, I considered it my duty to hold an inquest over said bodies. Accordingly I summoned twelve discreet men, and proceeded to the spot where said bodies were said to have been discovered, which is about 120 rods south of the south gate of Springville City. When we arrived there we found two dead bodies, two guns, some two or three blankets, and sack of bread, &c.

I qualified the jury, and we proceeded to examine the bodies. The first body examined was recognized to be Wm. B. Parrish. It appeared to the jury that he came to his death in consequence of many knife wounds inflicted on his body, and especially in his throat. The second was ascertained to be Gardner G. Potter, in whose breast were discovered four ball holes, which no doubt caused his death. A third body was found by the guard some fifteen rods from the two former, in almost an east direction. This body was recognized as Beason Parrish. He had been shot with two balls in the front part of his left arm, and three in the back of his left shoulder, which, no doubt, caused his death.

The decision, or verdict of the jury was as follows, viz.: "The above named bodies all came to their death by the hands of assassins, to us unknown."

JOHN M. STEWART, J. P.
A. F. McDonald, foreman,
M. N. Crandal,
N. T. Guymon,
Uriah Curtis,
S. P. Curtis,
John Daley,
Wm. Smith,
G. McKenzie,
Philo Dibble,
Wilber J. Earl,
Joseph Bartholomew,
Thos. G. Sprague.

Property found on the bodies

On the person of Wm. B. Parrish, one pair buckskin gloves; one watch, going 5 minutes past 11; a purse, with a few trinkets; 1 large dirk-knife; 1 pocket knife; 1 pistol loaded and capped; worsted, needles and thread; 1 small piece of tobacco, one small handkerchief, two combs, and a small box of matches.

On the person of G. G. Potter, 1 powder horn with powder; 4 bullets, and a few caps. On the person of Beason Parrish, pouch and powder horn, containing 1 box of caps, 1 1-2 pound balls, 1 charger, 1 pair moccasins, 1 pair bullet moulds, 1 belt and knife, 1 large box of matches, some pepper, 1awl, small flowered cloth and ribbon, and one pipestem. Also found on the ground, 1 sirappe, 3 blankets, one rifle loaded, not capped; 1 double-barrel gun, a Minie rifle, the other for shot. The rifle barrel shot off 2 sacks, the first containing 7 plugs of tobacco, 2 pair socks, 1 pair fine pants, drawers inside, three check shirts, 1 red overshirt, shaving implements, 2 pair cotton pants, 1 comfort, 2 suspenders, 1 butcherknife, hats lying near the bodies. Second sack, containing two large loaves of bread and quantity of biscuit, 2 tin cups, 1lb. bullets, some coffee and sugar.

I took the bodies, and everything found on and about them, to the Springville school-house, where they were strictly guarded, washed and dressed. I ordered coffins to be prepared, graves to be dug, and the bodies to be decently interred. It was understood that the friends of the Parrishes would defray their funeral expenses. Subsequently I delivered the found property, claimed by the

friends of the two Parrishes, to Orrin Parrish. I had caused the clothes of Potter to be washed and delivered them, and the found property claimed by his friends to them.

(Signed) J. M. STEWART, J. P.
COPY OF CORONER'S INQUEST.
Copied from a loose sheet of paper in the above named docket.

"Springville City, Utah County, U. T., 16th March, 1857."

We, the undersigned Jurors, being summoned on the night of the 15th inst., to hold an inquest on dead bodies found about 120 rods south of the south gate of Springville City, we repaired to the bodies. We were there and then duly sworn to examine the bodies, and render a just verdict thereon. The first body was recognized to be Wm. B. Parrish, his head lying east; three cuts and one shot in the neck; one of these a large gash on the left side throat; three stabs in back on the left side.

The second was recognized to be Gardner G. Potter, lying in the same position, beside the other body; four ball holes in the breast. Both these bodies had been apparently dragged from the middle of the State road about two and a half rods east.

A third body was found by the guard fifteen rods east from where the other bodies lay; he was recognized to be Beason Parrish, lying on his back, head east; three bullet holes under left shoulder.

From the above testimony and others which we availed ourselves of at the place of examination, we render the following verdict, viz.: That they all came to their death by the hands of assassins to us unknown.

[Signed same as inquest taken from the book.—Ed.]

The inquest taken from the book of the justice runs through several pages from the 44th to the 52nd, evidently having been written long after the time of holding the pretended inquest. It was written on small spaces left on the docket, where other regular entries had been made, in order to make it appear as though it was placed there at the time that it should have been. The reader should observe the character of these precious documents, and the fact that the justice and many of the jurors are found in the council meetings spoken of by Bartholomew and Durfee; several of them were on the Grand Jury in the District Court at the term lately held by Judge Cradlebaugh.

Murder of Henry Jones and his Mother.

AFFIDAVIT OF NATHANIEL CASE.
TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.
Cedar County,

Nathaniel Case being sworn, says: that he has resided in the Territory of Utah since the year 1850; lived with Bishop Hancock (Charles Hancock) in the town of Payson, at the time Henry Jones and his mother were murdered, about the 15th of April, 1858.

The night prior to the murder a secret council meeting was held in the upper room of Bishop Hancock's house; saw Charles Hancock, George W. Hancock, Daniel Hawson, James Bracken, George Patton and Price Nelson go into that meeting that night. Meetings had been held pretty regularly for three weeks before the last one at the same place. I was not in any of the meetings; I boarded at the bishop's. About 8 o'clock in the evening of the murder the company gathered at Bishop Hancock's; the same persons I have named above were in the company. They said they were going to guard a corral where Henry Jones was going to come that night and steal horses; they had guns.

I had a good minnie rifle and Bishop Hancock wanted to borrow it; I refused to lend it to him. The above persons all went away together; I don't know what time they got back. Next morning I heard that Henry Jones and his mother had been killed. I went down to the dug-out where they lived when the sun was about an hour high. The old woman was laying on the ground in the dug-out on a little straw, in the clothes in which she was killed. She had a bullet hole through her head, entering near the centre of the forehead. In about 15 or 20 minutes Henry Jones was brought there and laid by her side; they then threw some old bed clothes over them and an old feather bed and then pulled the dug-out on top of them.

The dug-out was built on level ground, a hole about 12 feet square dug to the depth of 5 feet, a ridge pole running from the centre, back 3 feet above the level of the ground; small poles are then laid up close together running from the sides up onto the ridge pole so that the dirt won't fall through. The dirt taken out of the hole is thrown back onto the poles for a roof, and steps cut down into the end like cellar steps for entrance. There is a great many of such houses occupied by poor people in this county who are not able to build houses, and who never will while they stay here.

The next Sunday after the murder, in a church meeting in payson, Charles Hancock, the bishop, said, as to the killing of Jones and his mother, he cared nothing about it, and it would have been done in daylight if circumstances would have permitted it.—This was said from the stand; there were 150 or 200 persons present. He gave no reasons for killing them. And further said not.

NATHANIEL CASE.
Sworn to and signed before me this 9th day of April, 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH,
Judge 2nd Judicial District.

AFFIDAVIT OF ANDREW S. MOORE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
2nd Judicial District, ss.
Provo City,

Andrew J. Moore being duly sworn, says as follows: I live at Pondtown, in Utah co.; I had lived there only a few days, and sometime in the night in the month of April, 1858,

can't recollect the day of the month, there was an alarm raised in the night between 12 and 2 o'clock. Heard the alarm to raise the Fort; I jumped up and ran out without dressing. I saw nothing and went back into the house to dress myself. I thought at the time it was a break of the Indians. After dressing I went out again; and Henry Jones had just come in, and I went to where the people had gathered, and the persons, two or three men, strangers to me, were just taking Henry Jones out of the fort. I did not go outside of the fort, which is now called Pondtown, until the next morning, and then I saw Henry Jones lying dead in the middle of the road, about 80 rods west from the fort. The sun was then about an hour high. About ten or fifteen minutes after the persons left the fort with Henry Jones, I heard the report of a gun, I think I heard four reports inside of two minutes. The reports were in the direction that Jones was found, and appeared to have been fired about where the dead body was found. I saw 3 bullet holes in the body of Jones, two of them were in his side and one in his head.—The report was that the persons who took Jones out of the fort came from the town of Payson, which is about three miles in a westerly direction from Pondtown. I was not acquainted in Payson; I had gone from Provo to live at Pondtown shortly before that. I do not know anything about the mother of Henry Jones, and I do not know anything about the burial of Jones; I never heard of any in being held on the body of Jones.

(Signed) ANDREW J. MOORE.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of March, 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH,
Judge 2nd Judicial District.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS HOLLINGSHEAD.
TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.
Utah County,

Thomas Hollingshead being duly sworn, says: he resides in Pondtown, in Utah county; was in Pondtown at the time Henry Jones was murdered. In the night between midnight and daylight, a year ago in this coming April, we were alarmed; we supposed the Indians had made an attack upon the outposts of the town. We, that is, affiant, his son and others jumped up and ran out; directly we heard the cry of murder; when we got out into the yard the man came up and said they were after him to kill him; said, where shall I go? where shall I hide from them? About this time his pursuers came up. He then saw them and made a bolt into a house of Mr. Lycurgus Wilson, jumped over a bed where a woman was lying on the floor and tried to secrete himself in the house. Wilson brought him out of the house; the leading man of the pursuers said, lay hold of that man, said to be a constable from Payson; they called him George. I have since seen him; it is George W. Hancock; he told them to disarm Jones. Jones had a pistol and knife, but did offer to use them. He was disarmed, there was no charge in the pistol.

I noticed blood running from his arm; he said they had shot him in the pursuit. The ball went through his arm below the elbow; one or two persons came up with George; I never heard who they were, it was kept dark—nothing said about it.

Some one spoke and wanted to know what they were going to do with the man. Geo. said, I know what I am going to do with him. Some one said, this horse stealing has got to be stopped. They passed out in the direction of Payson. Payson is distant 2 1/2 miles.

We went into the house and I was talking the matter over with my son; in about 15 minutes after we went in we heard the report of fire arms, three or four shots in succession, appeared to be pistol shots from the report; at which time we went to the door. About five or ten minutes after, some one came up and said they had shot the man. I went over and found him lying in the road, two balls had taken effect in his body and one in his head. The persons who had him in custody had fled. The body was taken away in the morning. Report says that the mother of Jones was shot at Payson while sitting in her own house at the time these persons were pursuing Jones.

THOMAS HOLLINGSHEAD.
Sworn and signed before me, this 29th of March, 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

AFFIDAVIT OF ABNER M. HOLLINGSHEAD.
TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.
Utah County,

Abner M. Hollingshead being sworn, says: lived at Pondtown at the time Jones was murdered. Heard unusual noise in the night; went out of my house, stepped back and dressed. Noise approached. A person entered the fort, stating he was pursued, asked for a hiding place. Mr. Lycurgus Wilson asked him what was the matter. Man gave no satisfactory answer. Two men suddenly came running up shouting, arrest that man; suppose one of the men to be Geo. W. Hancock, judging from his voice; don't know who the other man was. The two men took the other out towards Payson, the same way he came in. Afterwards heard that the man was H. Jones. Ten minutes after the two men left, heard report of fire arms in the direction they went; heard four shots, three shots in quick succession, the 4th shot a minute later. Heard Hancock was an officer at Payson; saw dead body next morning about 80 rods from the fort; the body was taken to Payson. No inquest held at Pondtown; no person called to give evidence.—Body lying in the road in the direction that I heard the shots. Saw blood lying in the road. Occurred in spring. I am a farmer, at that time but part of the crop was in. And further deponent said not.

(Signed) ABNER M. HOLLINGSHEAD.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th March, 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

AFFIDAVIT OF AMOS B. MOOR.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Second Judicial District, ss.
City of Provo,

Amos B. Moor, being duly sworn, says

as follows: I live at Pondtown, Utah County. One night in the month of April, 1858, can't recollect the day, an alarm was raised in the fort, and I was awakened by the alarm. When I got up and went out into the some men, can't tell how many nor who were had just taken man out of the fort. After standing there about ten or fifteen minutes, I heard the report of a gun or guns, in a westerly direction, on the road to the son. I judged the distance to be five or 100 rods from the fort. I heard four or in pretty quick succession.

In about half an hour after I heard shots I went out in company with some persons, don't recollect their names, to see what the shooting was about. I saw a man lying crossways in the middle of the road; he was dead, it was Henry Jones; I was that was his name.

I don't know that any inquest was held on the body; I heard afterwards that the named Hatch took the body to Payson; don't know anything about Henry Jones's mother, nor about the burial of Jones; had just a short time before that Jones was taken from Provo.

I heard that the men who took Jones from Pondtown had come from Payson; saw a report only, I knew nothing of it myself, own knowledge.

I went out again at daylight and saw Jones again; I saw two bullet holes, one in left side and the other in his head. I got close to the body. I understood that Hatch, Jones' step-father, so report, some when the sun was about an hour and half high and took the body to Payson.

(Signed) AMOS B. MOOR.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1859.
Jno. Cradlebaugh Judge second Judicial District.

Murder of—Forbes.

AFFIDAVIT OF ABRAHAM DUFFEE.
TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Second Judicial District,
Provo City, Utah County, ss.

Abram Durfee being duly sworn, says as follows: I have resided in Springville, Utah County, U. T., for about 20 years. In the latter part of January 1858, Wilber J. Earl, came to me in Springville and wanted me to go with him to assist him in killing Forbes; told him that I could not go, he was some of the boys; he said it was ordered to kill Forbes; he did not say from whom the orders came; he wanted me to go over to the north gate, the evening of Forbes was to be killed. It was Sunday that he was telling me about it, Forbes was to be killed the next morning. The next evening (Sunday) went over to the north gate as requested by Earl. About a half an hour of Earl and Sanford Fuller came to me; Forbes; Wilber J. Earl ordered me to stay at the gate; he said that they were going to Provo. I said at the gate of Wilber J. Earl and Sanford Fuller came back, which was about midnight; Earl said that they had got rid of Forbes; that was about all they told me that evening. About a week afterwards Wilber J. Earl told me that they had killed Forbes down on Spring creek, about half a mile to Provo; they said they shot him; said they had dug a hole near the creek and put him in. I don't know what came of Forbes's property; I saw Forbes at Partial Terry's since and knew Forbes's death; I don't know how he became possessed of Forbes's horse. Earl and Fuller told me that they shot Forbes. I do not know where Earl or Fuller are, or either of them at that time; I saw Earl on the 22nd inst. at Salt Lake City. I went with him from Springville to Salt Lake City, he parted in the City between the Terr block and the Deseret Store, and I not seen him since. I saw Fuller in Springville, two weeks ago last Sunday in the evening.

(Signed) ABRAHAM DUFFEE.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

(See also Bartholomew's testimony to the death of Forbes.)

In corroboration of the above evidence we find in a copy of the *New York Times* of Aug. 3d 1858, the following statement made to the Times correspondent in this city by a Mr. McNeill, a gentleman who was imprisoned in this city during the winter of '57 and '58, who narrowly escaped being hanged, murdered by the Mormons. McNeill is now absent from the Territory.

"A young man, (Forbes) whose name McNeill does not remember, came from California last year, and was boarded with a man named Terry in Springville. Some time afterwards, revolvers were stolen from the house during the day-time, and his horse was tried off from the field. Terry told that they had been carried off by Indians, and he never was able to get any trace of them. On a Sunday evening, he

made by Judge Cradlebaugh, and sent to the Court. This Court has faithfully administered the laws of the Territory. But at evening, under a full moon, high in the air, as well as under the Territory, were conspired, the justice and the Court, the whole community, organized opposition of justice, and conceal crime. These have been done from observation, others that seek to seek to small detachments, stationed near here on my residence, the Court, the necessity of the Court, to crown all, to perform a high public duty, a willing instrument, position to the law, due to meet its obligations, and have been their offences, which are allowed. This Court detests, that it will not do justice to not being able to do justice without due

Good Business begins

we may expect a scene of desert and Gershish, loads of n, and next will be in California.

About the middle of the month, Loud & Co. were open. Two weeks ago, from the same consideration, California, through which our St. L. market, ere the Colorado holds its big portion of

Business begins

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THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, APRIL 19, 1859.

MURDER WILL OUT!

AN INCREDIBLE CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

The Mormon authorities having somewhat recovered from the effects of the shock of dread and fear which the discovery and exposure of their damning connection with the dreadful deeds of bloodshed, rapine and violence, committed of late years in the Territory, under the disguise and protection of a secret organization for this express purpose, are now exerting themselves to the utmost by every possible effort, and with the whole power and authority of their confederacy to conceal the true principals in the commission of these offences and to endeavor to induce the belief in the minds of the public that their opponents, or as we are styled by them, their persecutors are making attempts to magnify and exaggerate petty quarrels and street broils, long since committed, into offences of the first magnitude, and of most terrible and significant import.

With this view, the editor of the Church Organ, the "Deseret News," in his last number, in an editorial comment upon the remarks made by Judge Cradlebaugh, whilst summing up the evidence in the case of the murder of the Parrishes and Potter at Springville, says, "We have carefully examined all the evidence furnished by a remarkably accurate photographic reporter, and can only conclude that 'the evidence before the Court goes to show' that Durfee, Potter and matters of the Parrishes got into a row about matters best, if not only, known to themselves, and that Potter and two Parrishes were killed." Again the editor, in a previous comment in this same connection, says, with the utmost effrontery, "When and where, in Utah, has any person's throat been cut, or any one in the least personally injured, or in any way hindered from leaving this Territory, on the ground of his or their apostasy? Never and nowhere, so far as a long and intimate acquaintance with civil and ecclesiastical territorial affairs gives us reliable information, therefore the Judge's 'I think I am right' is widely at variance with what we are sanguine are the facts upon this point."

Under these circumstances we deem it a duty which we owe to the public to take a course which under ordinary conditions of society and of government in our country would be considered injudicious and impolitic. We have procured, and now publish to the world in this number, a portion of the evidence elicited before his Honor Judge Cradlebaugh, in his examinations into the crimes in his District. We publish however merely such of the evidence as has heretofore become public by repetition in the Court room, and which relates to crimes directly under investigation, withholding such as, although confirming and strengthening beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction, the fact now apparent, that it is the Church which directed and instigated these murders, would defeat in a measure, by their publication at present, the ends of justice.

Shocking and incredible as the truth appears that a community, living in the 19th century, in the heart of a great nation, whose boast it is, that it is the home of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of enlightenment and of civilization, should publicly sacrifice human being, in accordance with the tenets of a religious creed; yet it now appears as an undeniable fact. So bold are the High Priests of this hideous and abominable system of religious fanaticism in support of their practices, that they have not only committed them we may say openly, but they have proclaimed their purposes aloud and published them to the world in the most public manner.

In the columns of the "Deseret News," dated as far back as Oct. 1st, 1856, we find the authorized Church report of two sermons preached in the Tabernacle, in this city, to a congregation of nearly 3000 persons, on the 21st day of Sept., 1856, by BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his 2nd Counselor, JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, the 3rd President of the Church (he is now dead), in which the doctrine of human sacrifice is openly proclaimed.

Brigham Young in this sermon says, "There are sins that men commit for which they cannot receive forgiveness in this world, or in that which is to come; and if they had their eyes open to see their true condition, they would be perfectly willing to have their blood spilt upon the ground, that the smoke thereof might ascend to heaven as an offering for their sins, and the smoking incense would atone for their sins, whereas, if such

is not the case, they will stick to them and remain upon them in the spirit world.

I know, when you hear my brethren telling about cutting people off from the earth, that you consider it a strong doctrine; but it is TO SAVE THEM, NOT TO DESTROY THEM."

Jedediah M. Grant, addressing the people the same day, at the Tabernacle, says:—"I say that there are men and women, that I would advise to go to the President (Brigham) immediately, and ask him to appoint a committee to attend to their case; and let a place be selected, and let that committee shed their blood."

We have those among us that are full of all manner of abominations, those who need to have their blood shed, for water will not do, their sins are of too deep a dye.

You may think that I am not teaching you Bible doctrine, but what says the apostle Paul? I would ask how many covenant breakers there are in this city and in this kingdom (not Territory.—Ed.). I believe there are a great many; and if they are covenant-breakers we need a place designated where we can shed their blood.

Talk about old clay; I would rather have clay from a new bank than some we have had clogging the wheels for the last nineteen years. They are a perfect nuisance, and I want them cut off, and the sooner it is done the better.

We have been trying long enough with this people, and I go in for letting the sword of the Almighty be unsheathed, not only in word, but in deed.

Brethren and sisters, we want you to repent and forsake your sins. And you who have committed sins that cannot be forgiven through baptism, let your blood be shed and let the smoke ascend, that the incense thereof may come up before God as an atonement for your sins, and that the sinners in Zion may be afraid."

It now appears that, not being able to find any voluntary victims ready to offer themselves up as a willing sacrifice on the altars of their hideous faith, the Church leaders determined to "save" several persons and secure to them an inheritance with the Mormons in the next world, by cutting their throats in this.

This cutting of throats is the prescribed mode of murder by which the victims of ecclesiastical mercy (?) are invariably sacrificed, and is the penalty attached to the violation of the oaths in the first degree of the mysterious and terrible endowment ceremonies. The penalty attached to the violation of the oath in the second endowment degree is to have the throat cut, and the heart plucked out with the most agonizing details. In the third or last degree, in addition to the above, the most horrible mutilation of the body, the ripping across of the naval and the tearing out of the bowels in the most disgusting manner, are the prescribed penalties of a violation of the terrible secrets of Mormonism.

In our school days we read, and shuddered as we read, the traveler's accounts of the dreadful practices of the barbarous nations of the earth, of the burning of widows, of the self-immolation of hundreds beneath the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, of the sacrifice of infants at the terrible idol shrines, committed in order to obtain everlasting happiness in a future state; and we then thanked heaven that we lived in a land and under a government and institution which in our youthful enthusiasm we deemed omnipotent and faultless. Little could we imagine that in our manhood we should find ourselves in our own great and glorious country living in the midst of fanatical devotees claiming to be our countrymen, who are endeavoring to enact before our eyes scenes as dreadful and barbarous as any conceived by the imagination of man.

It was with incredulity that we heard repeatedly, a few years ago, that the Mormons practised Polygamy, and now with the full facts before us, we can hardly believe our own senses and realize that another and, if it is possible, more hideous doctrine is advocated and practised here, and yet it is too true.

And now we ask, are these things to be permitted and these fanatics to be allowed to take life and property unrestrained, and to spurn and trample under foot all the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States, and in which even the subjects of the most despotic government in Christendom are secure?

If the laws of the United States now extant will not secure the desired end and are found insufficient to protect the lives and liberty of its citizens, let the necessary laws be at once enacted and enforced. If the laws of the United States at present in force can remedy the evil, let those entrusted to see those laws executed and enforced be sustained fully in the discharge of their duties, come what will of it.

The Mormons have been encouraged by the Government in the steps which they have taken. They have never made any secret of their intentions, but have proclaimed them to the world and have carried them out to the fullest extent, unchecked by any one. They have refused to be ruled by others than leaders of their organization, and with this determination they have been allowed to drive away from the Territory every single federal officer who has ever been sent here, who has not lent himself to their views and purposes and subverted their interests. If reports from the East be true they have even now succeeded in disposing and removing two of those last appointed, and in such case, also of another.

Without indulging in any farther reflections at this time, we invite the earnest attention of the reading public to the testimony and affidavits which we present in this number. Read them and ponder them well, even if they cause a shudder and make the heart sick.

Shooting Affair.

Last night (Monday) the neighborhood in the vicinity where we "hang up" were startled by the report of three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession. It was about nine o'clock, and the shots proceeded from the entrance into the corral of Capt. Wm. H. Hooper, and proved to be a fight between two sable sons of Africa.

The billigerents were Tom, who belongs to Col. Johnson, of this city, and SHEP, who belongs to Capt. Hooper, and love and jealousy prompted the desperate combat.

Two girls, the slaves of Thos. S. Williams Esq., are the reigning ebony belles of Great Salt Lake City, and at their shrine the cringing knees of all cuffedom bow down. The climate here is very softening and if it cannot melt a nigger's heel, it renders his heart extremely susceptible.

On the night in question Tom had been paying his "abominations" to the belles aforesaid when he was met by SHEP, who also claims a franchise in that quarter, when some words passed and the parties came to blows, and directly afterwards Tom, who was armed—(SHEP not having any weapons) fired rapidly at his antagonist who received two out of the three shots, one ball passing through his hand and the other through his shoulder, ranging upwards and entering the back part of his head, inflicting a severe if not fatal wound. Tom immediately fled and has not yet been arrested. It was thought last night that he made a break for the Camp where his master is at present; but we are informed that he was seen on Emigration st. this morning wending his way towards the canyon, doubtless with a view of crossing the mountain and making Fort Bridger.

We have on a previous occasion called attention to the reprehensible custom of negroes carrying fire arms, and invited the especial attention of authorities to the subject; and if we mistake not shortly afterwards a petition numerously signed, was presented to the City Council covering the same ground, but we have not heard that it was ever acted upon. This second occurrence should spur the daddies of the corporation to a sense of their duty but none verrous

MONEY.—Major Prince, paymaster U. S. Army, is en route from California to Camp Floyd with a large supply of the "spondulicks," sufficient to pay off the troops at all events. This will be gratifying intelligence to our friends in Camp, as money has been so scarce there that an enterprising officer, by some means, to use a legal phrase, "was seized" of a ten dollar gold piece which he deposited in a glass case, hired a small "Dobe" building and was exhibiting the aforesaid "full eagle" as a curiosity at the rate of two bits a sight, payable when the specie train arrived. At the last accounts he was realizing a fortune—in prospective.

We understand that a detachment of troops will leave the Camp in a few days to meet Major Prince at or near Santa Clara, when his escort to that point will return back again to California.

We have received a communication over the signature of "A man of few words," which is so courteous, and therefore so different from the many low and blackguard effusions that come to hand, that we are almost tempted to publish it. We are free to confess that there is a great deal of good sense in what "A man of few words" says; but as the old song says, "wait a little longer," and we might add a very little longer.

For some time past the mails from the East have been coming through Weber Canyon, as the snow on the Big Mountain made the old route impassable. We understand from Peter K. Dotson, Esq., the accommodating and sterling agent at this end of the line, that he will this week break a trail across the mountain, and the mails hereafter will pursue the old chute.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns, several communications, besides various editorial matter, are omitted this week.

The icy fetters of winter, after a long and vigorous campaign, have at length softened down under the genial influence of mild weather, and we think we can authoritatively announce that while we have been hoping and even indulging occasionally in the strains of the old ballad, "Springtime of year is coming, coming," that it has finally "come at last." While it is unlocking the mountain passes and canyons, we hope it will exert a similar and a tender influence upon the stiffened joints and almost rusty bones upon that portion of suffering humanity who have been caked all winter in doors by rheumatics and neuralgia.

The Eastern mail had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press. The probability is that all the mails, both going and coming from the States, are corralled by the South Platte, which is doubtless flooding out, as there is nothing to obstruct them now on this side.

The California mail came in according to its antecedents with that promptitude and dispatch that has made it a regular and welcome visitor during the entire winter. We are informed by Mr. Schell, the active and accommodating agent, that by the middle of next month the coaches, which are A No. 1 first class, will run clean through.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY &c., Corner of Front and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

We respectfully invite the attention of the merchants of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and Carson Valley, to our large and varied stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

Having superior facilities for the purchase of Goods in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and a long experience in the Salt Lake trade, we are enabled to supply any article of Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased at St. Louis.

The increasing facilities for transportation from San Francisco over those of the route from St. Louis, induces us to offer goods at such prices as will eventually draw the entire dry goods trade of Utah Territory to this port.

Having a resident partner in New York we are enabled to take advantage of the markets of the Eastern cities, both as regards price and style of goods. We are constantly receiving by every Clipper, Ship and Steamer, a full assortment of

Brown sheeting	Merrimack Prints
Bleached do	Blue Demins
" shirtings	" drills
Brown do	White & col'd b'kets
Hickory stripes	Canton flannels
Plaid linsey woolsey	Woolen do
Kentucky jeans	Quilts & comfortables
Bed ticking	Alpacas and merinos
Delaines & cashmeres	Spun yarn
Linen diapers & towels	Sewing thread
" napkins	Curtain damasks
" table cloths	Satinett & cassimeres
Crash, Towling and	Cottonades and pant
doilies	stuffs
Ginghams and lawns	Carpets and oil
White linen bosom shirts	cloths
Colored calico do	Apron check
Grey flannel do	Heavy duck (all
Red do	do maths)
Blue do	do &c., &c., &c.
Blue check & hickory do	

Our FANCY GOODS SALESROOM contains in part, a full assortment of the Newest Patterns and Style of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., such as

Black and fancy dress	Embroidered Sets
silks	" collars & sleeves
Plain all wool delaines	" windw curtains
Fancy do	" edgings and in-
Alexander's kid gloves	" sertions
Bay state long shawls	" linen handk'fs
Stella and merino do	Plain linen cambric
Delaines in dress	Hem stitched do do
patterns	Silk do
White cambric muslin	" cravats and ties
Jackonets	Suspenders
Swiss	Dress trimmings
Mull and Namsoks	Buck gloves and
Plaid jaconet muslins	gantlets
Plaid cashmere for children	
Silk and cashmere gloves	
Lace mitts and gloves	
Dress lawns and bareges	
Plain colored silk ribbons	
Bonnet do	
Velvet do	
Combs brushes and	Yankee notions &c.,
cutlery	&c., &c., &c.

Our stock of Hosiery is the largest and best assorted on this coast, and comprises all the various manufactures styles and qualities imported from Europe, together with American manufactures. Orders promptly filled.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., Corner Front and Sacramento streets, Cal., and 330 Broadway, New York. Agents for the Garment Print Works, and the New England Worsted Company's Goods.

NEW GOODS,

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

HAVE just received a well selected

assortment of goods, consisting of Prints, Domestic, Ginghams, Thread, Tea, Office, Sugar, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Brass kettles, &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

25-11

RADFORD, CABOT & CO.,

HAVE just received a supply of 1 X

and 1 O T N. Also a quantity of Sheet and Hoop IRON, which they offer at the lowest possible rates.

25-11

WANTED,

AT Camp Floyd, by the undersigned, a first rate Brewer, one that understands the business thoroughly and that is capable of taking charge of a brewery. None others need apply.

25-11

J. S. HUTCHISON

and town; Utah Com- month of April, 1859, an alarm was raised out into the guard. w many nor who they out of the fort, and me was Henry Jones, about ten or fifteen port of a gun or pistol, on the road to Payson, to be from 75 to 100 I heard four about

ur after I heard the any with some other t their names,—to e about. I saw a many- middle of the road; is ry Jones; I was told

y inquest was held on wards that a man body to Henry Jones. I about Henry Jones' burial of Jones. I before that moved to

who took Jones from on Payson; this was nothing of it of my t daylight and saw bullet holes, one in his head. I did not understood that Mr. her, so report said, about an hour and a body to Payson.

I before me this 2d Judge second Judicial

—Forbes.

GRAHAM DUFFEL

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HAM DUFFEL

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DRADELAUGH.

new's testimony

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the above evidence

New York Daily

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Times correspon-

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KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

[Continued from first page.]

knife wounds. His throat was cut on the left side. He was cut at least 15 times in the back, in front, on the arms, the hands, in fact all over.

Potter was shot with three balls on his right breast below the nipple, probably with a shot gun; there were no knife marks about Potter.

Beason Parrish was shot through the left arm with 4 balls, passing through the arm and coming out near the middle of his back. They may have entered at his back and come out through the arm; they were nearer together on his back than in front.

I was invited by Sanford Fuller to go and participate in killing Henry Forbes. He told me that there was such a thing in contemplation and wanted me to go with them, which I declined doing.

About two days after that, Wilber J. Earl spoke to me and told me that the job which they contemplated was done, and if I had a want he wouldn't have had to. He charged me not to tell it, and I am now under the threats of death for doing so. I never saw the body. Some four or five days after Coles told that the Indians had found the body somewhere between there and Provo.

There has been several attempts to put me out of the way. Last fall was a year ago I was called upon to go with four men up the canyon to look for some valley. When we got to camp one of the men asked me to go with him to hunt bear. Their plan was for him to lead me round to a place where the others would kill me and say it was the Indians.

As I went out however, I could see their manœuvres and I suspected something; so when we got on a piece I left him, and going another course returned to camp. When I got there I found the men with whom I had started, and the others were all gone. When the other men came back they saddled up their horses and went to a more convenient camp. Abraham Durfee, Wilber J. Earl, Nelson Spafford and Lehi Curtis were with me.

In the night, after dark, they tied my horse in an opening where the light of the fire would shine on him. When we went to get our horses they said they would take their guns. I said I would take my gun too, and went out, but took care to keep out of the light of the fire. I found my horse tied, but got him loose without getting into the fire light. They then wanted me to come where they were, and that would have brought me into the light, but I refused and tied him elsewhere. The guards were arranged so that Spafford and I were on the first guard. I watched them all very narrowly and satisfied myself from their movements that they had determined to kill me; so making some excuse I went out with my gun and ran off. After traveling some time I laid down and slept; the next day I traveled through the brush as much as possible. Towards evening, however, I was headed by four men on foot and chased by them until dark. The next morning I found some men getting wood and came home with them. When I got back I met Earl and the Bishop, and they told me I was crazy—that nothing of the sort was thought of.

It all passed off well enough until two weeks ago, the second time that marshal Dotson came to my house; then Andrew Wiles and Sanford Fuller came to me and told me I must go into the mountains. I started from Oliver McBride's. The two McBride boys, (Oliver and Harlin) the two Curtis's (Uriah and Lehi) Wm. McBride and Wm. Johnson, were at the house. Two of them followed me until I went up the mountain about eighty rods; I then stepped to one side into a little kind of a canyon and then got away up among the rocks till they passed by and lost me; I then came down the mountain again and went about half a mile north and went up Rock canyon.

This was on Friday night; on Sunday night I came into town and went to Uriah Curtis; there they notified me again that I must go to Wilber J. Earl and Abraham Durfee. I was notified by Wm. Johnson, the marshal, by Uriah Curtis, Harlin McBride, and Wm. Bird. We then proceeded, Oliver and Harlin McBride and myself, out to where Earl and Durfee were, up Hobbie creek apices. As soon as we got there Wm. Bird and U. Curtis came to us with an express that we must go to the city. They would not tell who the counsel was from, but said it was counsel; and we were not to be seen by any living being, but was to travel at night and lay by in the day time and keep to the mountains.

We started and traveled along the mountains and camped the first morning between Battle creek and the mouth of Provo canyon, up in a little canyon. The next night we crossed over the mountain, near Mount-aiville, and camped the next day at Dry creek, in Salt Lake Valley. There Wilber J. Earl began to get uneasy about noon and wished to go on. Durfee and I opposed it, but Earl would go on, and we finally consented; then instead of obeying what Durfee and I had understood as counsel, to keep out of sight of men, he took a straight course for Cottonwood Fort. When we got within about a half mile of the Fort, Earl took off his pistol belt and buckled it on again so that his pistol would be right in front, and then wanted us to go up in the willows above the Fort and wait there until night.

It had been snowing all the time since we started and was still snowing.

Durfee and I believed that there was a plan laid to kill us right there and we would not go, but determined to go past the Fort. When I got opposite the Fort I stopped and asked them whether they intended to kill and butcher me, and told them that I believed that was their intention. They both denied it positively, and Earl said that I must be crazy again. About a mile past Cottonwood Fort a man passed us riding at full speed on his horse back. He rode at full speed until he got out of sight. When he passed us he did not look at us or notice us at all.

At Big Cottonwood we were tired of carrying our blankets which were wet and heavy and left them at a blacksmith's shop. We went on to Gardner's mill and from there we turned right west through the willow patches. Earl wanted to go that way and would go no other. We went across until we came to a dam to turn water into a mill race, and

here saw a man sitting down, and when he saw us coming he raised up and then slipped down again behind the dam out of sight. As he raised up we saw the breech of a gun. Abraham Durfee then stopped and said to Earl, "Wilber Earl, have you anything against me?" Wilber said he had not and raised his hand and said he had nothing against either of us, and that there was nothing against either of us. He seemed to be very much excited. We turned and went back a piece and crossed the race and went on and struck into the first street east of the State road. We then went up that street into town.

At the corners of the first cross street there were men posted at each corner. There W. J. Earl made a sign with his hand for them to go round us. They then started one way and we went another around the corner. We would not go the way Earl wanted us to go, but kept him with us. At the next corner we turned north and then at the next corner two men were stationed in the same manner as at the first corner, which we supposed were the same two we had met before. Here Earl put his hand to his pistol and then made a motion by putting his hand to his forehead. One of the men whistled.

We went up this street until we got to Brigham's House and then turned west to the Council House corner. Here we stopped right in the street, Durfee saying that he wanted to go to Stringham's. We talked about it and Earl seemed willing to have us go. He said he did not want me to go with him with the feelings which I had towards him. Durfee and me then started down towards Kinkead's. Wilber J. Earl started on west down the street. A man followed after him and when we saw him last there were three men talking with him. We went to Kinkead's store and told Mr. Kinkead about our case and told him we wanted protection until morning. He took us over to the Secretary's; Mr. Kinkead and his clerk went there with us. We claimed the Secretary's protection.

There was a gun fired close to us when we entered the city.

I have heard it said that apostates running off would never get further than the Muddy creek.

I don't think that the killing of Potter was intentional, but that he was killed through mistake. He was the one who notified me and was a leading man.

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 29th day of March A. D. 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

Judge 2nd Judicial District.

Bartholomew was afterwards examined as a witness and made the same statements, and in addition said:

"Durfee and Potter were set off by council meeting to watch Parrish's; saw John Daley about the public meeting on the Sunday night of the murder; he did not go into the house. Council meetings were held in the upper room of Bishop Johnson's house; confident he saw McDonald there. Bro. Carnes called on witness and ordered him to get his gun on the night of the murder. Carnes called on the company; does not know that any person was sworn when we took up the bodies."

Confession of Abraham Durfee.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
2nd Judicial District, Provo City,
Utah County.

Abraham Durfee, of his own free will and accord, and without being influenced by any promise of any kind, by any person whatever, or of the hope thereof, now this first day of April, A. D. 1859, comes before Judge Cradlebaugh, and makes the following confession, viz:

I am thirty-four years old, I have resided in Springville, Utah County, U. T., since the spring of 1851. I came from Iowa in 1850. In Springville, I was farming part of the time, and part of the time attending a saw mill and working at millwrighting.

I was notified of a council by Wilber J. Earl in the month of January 1857; he told me that we were to come to the Bishop's house that evening, and he said there would be others there at the room. I went, and there were a number of persons in the room, it was in the upper room in the Bishop's dwelling house, in Bishop Aaron Johnson's house. The Bishop was there, A. F. McDonald, Wilber J. Earl, Abraham Durfee, Andrew Wiles, and Lorenzo Johnson. Wm. Bird and Gardner G. Potter and Joseph Bartholomew, Simmons Curtis and Lorin Kinsley were there, and there were a number of others whose names I have forgotten. I do not know what the meeting had been called for; there were matters talked of concerning people going away. Some individuals were mentioned by the Bishop; he stated that he had instructions in regard to them. The Bishop said he had received a letter which he had in his hand; he said he supposed that was sufficient for us to know, that he did not wish that any inquiry to go any further back than to himself. He stated that there were some individuals at the Indian farm who were about to leave; he said he wanted them watched, and wanted some one to see when they would leave, he said there was word that they were going to steal some horses and that he was going to take the horses. That was about all I recollect that transpired that night. The understanding was that the persons there were to watch generally for persons going away.

There was another meeting in the neighborhood of a week or longer—can't say exactly. I was notified by some person to attend that meeting; that meeting was held at the same place in the room. It was some three weeks before the Parrishes and Potter were killed. The same persons were at this meeting that were at the first I have spoken of. N. T. Guyman was at this meeting; Bishop Johnson presided. There was something mentioned at this meeting about the Parrishes, that they were going to leave the Territory. The Bishop said there were some demands against them, for debts that they were owing; he did not state the debts. It was mentioned either by the Bishop or McDonald, I don't recollect which, to have some one to find out when the Parrishes were going to start; they nominated or named persons to know when the Parrishes were going to leave. My name (Abraham Durfee) was mentioned, and I objected to it; then they mentioned Potter's name, and then the Bishop decided that both Potter and myself should try and learn when the Parrishes were going to leave the Territory. The Bishop said he did not wish any one to decline what they were called upon, I then told the Bishop, that I would do as well as I knew how, and Potter assented to the same; I can't recollect that Potter made any reply.

There was considerable talk about other matters, but I can't recollect what it was. I was in the morning times through the course of the week following. I talked with Parrish that week, and several others who were going away, and I went; I think it was that week and did some work for him. Parrish's horses were not mentioned in the meetings I have mentioned.

In the course of that week, Parrish's horses were taken, and Parrish came over to see me in the morning; he told me that they had taken all his horses; he wished me to help him hunt them up. I went with him to his house; we went from there to John M. Stewart's, and went to find the constable, Cyrus Sanford, he was not at home, and I went back to the Justice's with Parrish to get deputized to serve the warrant, and the Jus-

tice refused to do it. Parrish and I went back to Parrish's house, and Potter came up to Parrish's, and Potter took the papers, I mean the warrant; then Parrish and Potter started for Provo. This is about all that transpired before the next meeting, that was held the evening that Potter returned from Provo, having gone there after the horses, but returned without them. I don't think I was at this third meeting. Potter told me that he went to the meeting after he returned from Provo. He told the meeting that he had found one span of the horses; I asked him what they said about the taking of the horse; he said that the Bishop told him that Parrish or his son was owing Bullock something in regard to an order that Parrish's son had traded to Bullock, and that he, the Bishop, wanted those horses placed where they belonged to answer the demand.

That evening at that meeting, Wilber J. Earl and A. F. McDonald, were appointed to go and tell Parrish that he should not receive those horses, this was told me by Potter. Parrish the next day told me that he had given up all hopes of getting his horses, that they were gone. Parrish told me that he had seen the Bishop, and he had agreed to have the horses that had been found at Bullock's in Provo, brought back and put into the custody of Cyrus Sanford, the constable.

Parrish, after this had transpired in regard to the horse, dropped leaving right away, he wanted to know if Potter and I would go with him; I told him we would. Potter said he would go too. Parrish made arrangements to start, I think it was the Saturday before the murder, I can't recollect the day exactly; Potter told me before this, a day or two, that they aimed to bring them, the Parrish's back, if they started, and I went to Parrish's the next Sunday morning, and they had not gone yet. Parrish told me then that he had expected to have started the evening before, but the police watched the house so closely that he could not go out of doors. Parrish said he wanted to go that day, or that evening; but he said he could not get his things out so as to start in the day time. Potter came into Parrish's while we were there, and he proposed that he would take Parrish's things out. Parrish got some things for Potter to take with him, some gloves, a gun, and some tape, and some things which I don't recollect. Parrish took the gun and gave it to Potter; and Potter said he would take care of them, and bring them to him.

Parrish proposed that he would start out in the daytime, on account of the police, and he wanted me to go with him; we started off together, and when we got outside of the house, I asked him if he was going to take his things out, he said he was going to take his things out, and he had another one in the house, and he sent me back to the house to get the gun, and then we started off together; we went up the street, East to the edge of the City, and then turned South, and went to the East gate, after passing through the gate we went South and crossed Hobbie creek, till we came to Dry Creek, Parrish stopped there and said he would stay there, and asked me to go; and bring the boys, Orrin and Beason, out to him, they were South, and he proposed that he would take the gun, and then we started off together; we went up the street, East to the edge of the City, and then turned South, and went to the East gate, after passing through the gate we went South and crossed Hobbie creek, till we came to Dry Creek, Parrish stopped there and said he would stay there, and asked me to go; 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